

CARR-1390

Yoste Greenwood Farm  
New Windsor (vicinity)

c.1785-95

Local tradition surrounding the earliest history of the Yoste Greenwood Farm was recorded by the late Edwin D. Hoff, probably around 1970. He wrote: "The house where I was born was built in 1785, by slaves. . . . A large field stone smoke house was also built at the same time the house was built. The smoke house was taken down about 15 years ago." Yoste Greenwood was listed in the 1798 tax list as owning 300 acres with a stone dwelling. It was the only improvement itemized for Greenwood. At the end of the tax list was noted that the value of the new improvements was \$40. This suggests that the house was built about 1795. The house still retains a great deal of historic integrity. Perhaps even more important is the log barn, one of less than ten that survive in Carroll County. Judging from the 1798 tax list, log barns were ubiquitous in Carroll County at that time, but many were burned or dismantled. The structure of this barn, which survives in very good condition, appears to be earlier than other log barns, and it could easily date from c. 1785-1795. Its integrity, age and rarity make it one of the most significant farm buildings in Carroll County.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-1390

Magi No.

DOE   yes   no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Yoste Greenwood Farm

and/or common Hoff Family Farm

## 2. Location

street & number 1301 Hoke Road    not for publication

city, town New Windsor    vicinity of    congressional district   

state Maryland county Carroll

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u>  </u> district	<u>  </u> public	<u>  </u> occupied	<u>  </u> agriculture	<u>  </u> museum
<u>  </u> building(s)	<u>  </u> private	<u>  </u> unoccupied	<u>  </u> commercial	<u>  </u> park
<u>  </u> structure	<u>  </u> both	<u>  </u> work in progress	<u>  </u> educational	<u>  </u> private residence
<u>  </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>  </u> entertainment	<u>  </u> religious
<u>  </u> object	<u>  </u> in process	<u>  </u> yes: restricted	<u>  </u> government	<u>  </u> scientific
	<u>  </u> being considered	<u>  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>  </u> industrial	<u>  </u> transportation
	<u>  </u> not applicable	<u>  </u> no	<u>  </u> military	<u>  </u> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Marlin & Kathleen Hoff

street & number Hoke Road telephone no.: 775-7670

city, town New Windsor state and zip code Maryland 21776

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 371

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 156

city, town Westminster state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date    federal    state    county    local

pository for survey records

city, town    state

## 7. Description

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### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Summary:

The Yoste Greenwood Farm is located at 1301 Hoke Road about two miles southwest of New Windsor and ¼ mile north of the Frederick County border in western Carroll County, Maryland. The house is built of rubble fieldstone, is banked into the hill on the northwest, and faces northwest toward the road. It is a two-story, three-bay structure with a gable roof. There is an interior stone chimney on each gable end. The northwest elevation has a center entrance with a four-panel door. on either side on the first story is a 6/6 double-hung sash with a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with a shed roof, four turned posts, and jigsaw brackets. At the north corner are several stones carved with "M 2 5 1813 L. G. MAY 25" AND "P.G. 1804 PHG.". The southeast elevation has a one-story rubble stone ell attached. The first story plan has a center passage with one room on the northeast and one on the southwest that appears to have originally been two rooms. The southwest room has a fireplace in the south half. The wood mantel is crossetted, with an ovolo back band. The bed mould has an ogee with a bead at the bottom. South of the fireplace is a built-in closet with an architrave that has an ovolo back band. The closet has two one-panel doors at its base. There are two plain dormers above, and two doors at the top. The attic is reached by a winder stair in the north corner of the second story. The joists and rafters are hewn. There are collar beams and a center tenon and peg at the ridge of each rafter pair. About 40 feet east of the house is a rubble fieldstone spring house of 1½ stories. It has a gable roof. The south elevation has a centered doorway in which part of the mortised and tenoned and pegged frame survives. There is a bank barn about 175 feet northeast of the house. It is banked into the hill on the northwest and the forebay faces southeast. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a log hay mow on each side, a framed forebay on the southeast and a frame addition on the northwest. The latter has a granary in the west corner. The logs have V-notch corners. The roof has a braced queen post truss of timbers hewn very regularly. The rafters appear to be sawn, and appear to have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The plates are notched to hold the rafters, which have a center tenon on the foot.

Contributing Resources: 5

The Yoste Greenwood Farm is located at 1301 Hoke Road about two miles southwest of New Windsor and ¼ mile north of the Frederick County border in western Carroll County, Maryland. It is located on the east side of the road on the side of a hill that slopes eastward down to a small creek. The complex consists of a stone house, a log barn, a stone spring house and several other outbuildings.

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Description (continued)

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The house is built of rubble fieldstone, is banked into the hill on the northwest, and faces northwest toward the road. It is a two-story, three-bay structure with a gable roof of inverted-V-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is an interior stone chimney on each gable end. The northwest elevation has a center entrance with a four-panel door that has sunk, fielded panels with quirked ogee-and-kick panel moulds. There is a stone sill. On either side on the first story is a 6/6 double-hung sash with a wood sill, no lintel, and a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame with a beaded interior edge. The second story has identical 6/6 sash in each end bay. The center bay has a smaller 6/1 sash. The frame is lapped over the top, is not pegged, and has no bead. The soffit is covered with aluminum. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with a standing seam shed roof, four turned posts, and jigsaw brackets. At the north corner are several stones carved with "M 2 5 1813 L. G MAY 25" and "P. G 1804 PHG."

The southwest elevation is one bay and has a 6/6 sash set west of center on the first story and another on the second. Both frames have been wrapped in aluminum. A stone at the south corner is carved with "WG" and some illegible characters. The southeast elevation has a one-story rubble stone ell attached in the east bay, with a new wing added in the center bay. The south bay of the foundation has a vertical-board door in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. The first story has a typical 6/6 sash in the south bay. The second story has a typical 6/6 sash in the south and east bays, with no opening in the center bay. The ell has a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. There is an interior stone chimney centered on the southeast gable end. There are no openings on the southeast elevation of the ell.

The northeast elevation of the ell is three bays. The foundation has a typical 6/6 sash in the center bay. There are stone piers for a porch on the east end and east of center, plus a CMU wall on the north end. The porch has a new concrete deck and new posts and rails. The first story has no opening in the east bay. The center bay has a door with applied architrave trim over the frame that is mitered at the corners and has a beaded interior edge. The north bay has a 6/6 sash in a narrow, mitered frame with a beaded interior edge. There is a wood lintel. The stone work of the north corner of the ell, with several vertically-set stones, indicates that this wing was added later, even though the break in the stone work is now hidden by a porch post.

The northeast elevation of the main block is two bays. The foundation has two split vents, the north one now being boarded up. The first story has two 6/6 sash in frames now wrapped in aluminum. The second story has a 6/6 sash in a narrower, wrapped frame, set slightly north of the east bay. There is no opening in the north bay. The gable end has two four-light casements with wrapped frames. The rakeboards are covered by aluminum.

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The cellar under the main block has a hewn summer beam that runs northeast-southwest and is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The joists run northwest-southeast and are hewn on top and bottom. They rest on a  $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep board set in the wall. The southwest end has a stone chimney pier with a large, hewn wood lintel similar to a mantle tree set in it, but it does not appear that there was ever a fireplace here. The summer beam rests on this lintel. There is a nailer attached to the side of the joist closest to this pier that supports one end of the boards that hold up the hearth above. The other end of the boards rest on a stone ledge on the chimney pier. The northeast end has an identical arrangement to the southwest, and also has a splayed vent on each side of the chimney pier. The southeast wall has a vertical-board door on interior strap hinges set to the southwest.

There is a cellar under the ell that apparently was not originally connected to the main block. It has plastered walls marked with "E.D.H., Sept. 5, 1922." The joists run northeast-southwest and are sawn, although no saw marks are visible because of creosote build-up. They are 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep by  $4\text{--}4\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, are spaced 34 to 36 inches on centers, and have the bottom corners chamfered. There is a new circular-sawn floor above. On the southeast wall, set to the east, is a large stone kitchen fireplace with a wood mantel tree. There is a random-width, beaded-edge vertical-board door on interior strap hinges on the southwest wall, set to the south. It has a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. According to the tenant, there was formerly a stairway to the first story set just outside of this door, in the south corner between the main block and the ell.

The first story plan has a center passage with one room on the northeast and one on the southwest that appears to have originally been two rooms. There are plain baseboards throughout. The passage has a straight run of stairs on the northeast wall. It has an open stringer with rectangular-in-plan balusters and a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -round handrail. The architraves have a back band with a Greek ogee with bead inside it, a broken field, and a bead on the inner edge. The southeast (rear) door is missing, but the opening has a stone sill and a three-light transom. The northeast room has a fireplace centered on the northeast wall. It is now closed off and has no mantel. There are no window architraves. The door architraves have a broken field with a beaded interior edge. The southwest room has a fireplace in the south half of the room, on the southwest wall, set to the west. It is closed off. The wood mantel is crossetted, with an ovolo back band, a broken field, and a small ovolo on the inner edge. The frieze has a sunk, flat panel. The bed mould has an ogee with a bead at the bottom. South of the fireplace is a built-in closet with an architrave that has an ovolo back band and a beaded inner edge. The closet has two one-panel doors at its base. The panels are flat and flush, with a bead panel mould. There are two plain drawers above, and two doors at the top. The latter have three panels each and are identical to the bottom door panels. The backs of the panels are bevelled. The architraves in this room have an ovolo back band, a broken field, and a bead on the inner edge. The ell has been converted to a kitchen and no original details survive.

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Description (continued)

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The second story has a center passage, three-room plan with one room on the northeast. This room has panelling and a drop ceiling, while the south and west rooms have no original details other than the random-width floors, which run northeast-southwest throughout the second story. The baseboards have a beaded top edge. There is a new bathroom at the northwest end of the passage. There is a six-light sash on the northeast wall of the passage, into the northeast room. The stair details are identical to the first story. The doors have six raised, fielded panels with ovolo moulds on the passage (obverse) side, while the reverse is flat and sunk, with no moulds. The hardware is much later. The architraves have a beaded interior edge and are mitered at the corner.

The attic is reached by a winder stair in the north corner of the second story. The joists are hewn, are 5 to 5½ inches wide by 6½ inches deep, and run northwest-southeast. The random-width floor boards are tongue-and-grooved. The rafters are also hewn and are 3¼ to 4 inches. They are spaced 31½ to 38 inches on centers and are set over the joists. They have a birds-mouth foot that appears to rest on a new plate attached to the joist ends. There are collar beams that are 4 to 4½ inches deep by 2½ to 3½ inches wide. They are half-lapped and pegged to the rafters, and the half-laps have a slight half-dovetail. There is a center tenon and peg at the ridge of each rafter pair, and the rafters have sawn Roman numerals. They support lath. On the northeast end the two four-light sash have mortised and tenoned and pegged frames with a wood lintel. There is sawn lath in here.

About 40 feet east of the house is a rubble fieldstone spring house of 1½ stories. It has a gable roof of corrugated metal. The south elevation has a centered doorway in which part of the mortised and tenoned and pegged frame survives. On the west elevation is the spring, with a stone wall around three sides of it and a narrow channel into the building at its base. There is a slit vent in the lower story and a vertical-board door on interior strap hinges in a pegged mortise-and-tenon frame in the gable end. The wood sill is deteriorated. The east elevation has a splayed slit vent on the lower story and an opening in the gable end with a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. The north elevation has a window opening with a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame that had a four-light casement. The northeast corner of the building is cracked apart and partially collapsing.

The lower story has plastered walls and a concrete floor with a trough across the west, north and east walls, where the water then exits the building. The joists run north-south, appear to be sawn, and are white-washed. They are 8 inches deep by 6 inches wide and spaced 34 inches on centers. They are set in pockets in the stone wall and rest on top of an approximately 1-inch-thick board in the wall. Hanging from the joists and nailed to them with wrought nails are two wooden racks. Each has two arms hanging down, with a round dowel between them. The random-width floor boards above are very deteriorated. There is a half-height wall above the floor level that is parged, and the plates rest on it. The north plate is in two pieces, one of which appears to be a circular-sawn replacement. Each gable

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end has two pieces of girt that are set into the stone wall and half-lap over top of the plate. The rafters are  $\frac{3}{4}$ -round logs that are mitered at the ridge and support circular-sawn boards.

There is a one-story wagon shed about 40 feet east of the house. It has vertical board-and-batten siding and a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. It is open on the southeast, and is of 2 by 4 circular-sawn construction. About 40 feet east of the spring house is a hog pen, also with board-and-batten siding and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a northwest-southeast ridge. There are several low openings on the southwest elevation. The northwest elevation has a board-and-batten door set north of center and an opening in the gable end. Just northeast of the hog pen is a shed that is collapsing. It has vertical-board siding and a corrugated metal gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge.

There is a bank barn about 175 feet northeast of the house. It is banked into the hill on the northwest and the forebay faces southeast. The lower story is rubble fieldstone and the upper story has vertical-board siding partly covered by corrugated metal. The gable roof has a northeast-southwest ridge. The southeast elevation lower-story wall has been completely removed and a new shed covers the upper story. The southwest elevation on the lower story has a vertical-board door in a circular-sawn frame to the west. The south bay has a later six-light sash set behind an opening with a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame that held seven vertical wood bars in round holes. The upper story is covered in metal except for the gable end. The addition on the northwest has a rubble stone wall on the northwest only, and is open on the southwest at the lower story level.

The northwest elevation has a pair of wagon doors on rollers in the center of the upper story, and no other openings. There is vertical-board siding. The northeast elevation has two openings in the lower story. One of them is boarded and the other is missing its frame. The northwest addition has a stone foundation on the northeast side. The upper story has corrugated metal with vertical boards in the gable end.

The lower story of the barn has been completely opened up and the floor level lowered. Part of the northwest wall has recently collapsed. There is a new summer beam and new forebay sill. The joists are each single logs hewn top and bottom, running northwest-southeast. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a log hay mow on each side, a frame forebay on the southeast and a frame addition on the northwest. The latter is about 10 feet wide and has a granary in the west corner. The logs have V-notch corners and are hewn on the sides only. Several logs have been cut out of the threshing floor side of both mows. There are five logs at the top of both the southeast and northwest sides that run the length of the barn and connect the two log cribs. There are also four logs, hewn on all four sides, that are placed across the threshing floor, running northeast-southwest, near the tops of the mow. These logs are notched on top and bottom, fit between two layers of logs in each crib, and must have been placed here during construction. They

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**Description (continued)**

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are probably meant to hold loose logs running northwest-southeast (there are some up here) that in turn hold the cleaned straw after threshing.

The roof has a braced queen post truss of timbers hewn very regularly on all four sides, with mortised and tenoned and pegged joints. The posts and braces are pegged into the top logs. The rafters appear to be sawn, are about 3 by 4 inches, and appear to have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The plates are notched to hold the rafters, which have a center tenon on the foot. The rafters support lath and wood shingles. The rafters over the northwest addition are  $\frac{3}{4}$ -round logs that also support lath and wood shingles. This addition has a hewn, heavy timber, mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. The forebay does, as well, and its rafters appear to be sawn and are about 3 by 4 inches. They, too, support lath and wood shingles. The southeast wall of the forebay had a center door, which is now gone, and two wood-louvered vents on each side that are built of circular-sawn lumber and wire nails.

About 75 feet northeast of the barn is a new barn. It has a concrete foundation, German siding, and a gambrel roof. There is a milking parlor attached to it that has a hip roof with a cupola.



## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1785-95

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ XD  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

### Summary:

Local tradition surrounding the earliest history of the Yoste Greenwood Farm was recorded by the late Edwin D. Hoff, probably around 1970. He wrote: "The house where I was born was built in 1785, by slaves. . . . A large field stone smoke house was also built at the same time the house was built. The smoke house was taken down about 15 years ago." Yoste Greenwood was listed in the 1798 tax list as owning 300 acres with a stone dwelling. It was the only improvement itemized for Greenwood. At the end of the tax list was noted that the value of the new improvements was \$40. This suggests that the house was built about 1795. The house still retains a great deal of historic integrity. Perhaps even more important is the log barn, one of less than ten that survive in Carroll County. Judging from the 1798 tax list, log barns were ubiquitous in Carroll County at that time, but many were burned or dismantled. The structure of this barn, which survives in very good condition, appears to be earlier than other log barns, and it could easily date from c. 1785-1795. Its integrity, age and rarity make it one of the most significant farm buildings in Carroll County.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Rural-Agrarian Intensification; Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870; Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

Resource Types: Small family farm, Rural vernacular

Local tradition surrounding the earliest history of the Yoste Greenwood Farm was recorded by the late Edwin D. Hoff, probably around 1970, and bears repeating. He wrote:

The house where I was born was built in 1785, by slaves. My Grandfather, Samuel M. Hoff, was born in 1842 at Black Rock, Pennsylvania. He purchased the house after he married and moved to the New Windsor area in

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**Significance (continued)**

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1867. The house and surrounding property had been known as the Peter Greenwood farm. The farm has also been known as the John H. Hoff farm, where my Dad lived for about fifty years.

After Grandfather purchased the farm, an old slave lady sent word that she wanted to talk about the stone house. My Dad, being a boy of fifteen years (in 1885), was sent by Grandfather to talk to the old slave at her home in Mount Olive, Frederick County. She told Dad that when the house was built she was a slave girl of fifteen years. She said that she used to cook for the stone mason's slaves and that she drove the oxen, which were hitched to a lizzard, for the stone mason. The lizzard was a forked tree which was hitched to two oxen. Stones, used to build the house, were rolled onto the lizzard from the hill above the house. The oxen then pulled the stones to the house, and the stones were used to construct the walls of the house.

My Dad asked her how the slaves put the large field stones on the walls of the chimney. The old slave lady said that they piled logs up next to the house. These logs were used to fill in the small valley between the house and the hill. As the stone walls were built higher, the stack of logs was increased. This enable the stone mason and his slaves to build the high walls of the house and chimney, by driving the oxen and lizzard over the stack of logs to the house. The slave lady told Dad that it took two years to build the stone house. The old slave also told Dad that she would be 115 years old this year (1885).

A large field stone smoke house was also built at the same time the house was built. During the Civil War, Peter Greenwood used the smoke house to hide his five horses from the Rebels. The smoke house was taken down about 15 years ago.

Despite the claim of advanced age (115) there seems no reason to discount the tale, although the date of construction could be off by as much as ten years. The 1793 tax assessment listed Yoste Greenwood as owning, among other tracts, a 300-acre parcel of midling quality land that was part of the land patent called "The Deeps." No improvements were listed, though this is not proof of anything. Yoste Greenwood was again listed in the 1798 tax list; the only Greenwood to be found in the Unit and Burnt House Hundreds. He had acquired additional land, but the 300 acres of "The Deeps" was still listed first, and with it was a stone dwelling. It was the only improvement itemized for Greenwood. At the end of the tax list was noted that the value of the new improvements was \$40. This suggests that the house was built about 1795, which is a little more believable, though the discrepancy is not of much significance.

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**Significance (continued)**

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No records could be found concerning Yoste Greenwood or the disposition of his property, but one can surmise that he must have died early in the nineteenth century, intestate, and the farm and all the other land passed to Joseph Greenwood, presumably his son. This occurred by 1825, judging from the tax list of that year. It again notes the stone house, but does not list a barn for this property. There must have been one, however, and it is reasonable to assume that the existing substantial log structure is the original barn and may date to 1795, as well. Joseph Greenwood died on 4 April 1828 at age 76. In his will he left his eldest son, John, the 143-acre farm where John was already living. The second son, Ludwick, received half of Joseph's farm, which Ludwick was already dwelling on, and the youngest son, Philip, received the other half of the farm with the stone house, which was where both Joseph and Philip were living. Daughter, Magdalene, received £400. According to the inventory, Magdalene also received a nine-year-old Negro boy named Dennis, who was to serve until age twenty-eight. The inventory also noted that the three sons were to divide Joseph's blacksmithing tools between them. Among the furnishings of the house were a clock, a desk, a map and books, a table and seven chairs, three beds, a chest, a cupboard, a stove, a kitchen cupboard, and a table. The livestock included two cows, a calf, a saw and seven shoats. The sheep shears and wool wheel suggest that Joseph also raised sheep, though none were specifically itemized.

Philip Greenwood died in the autumn of 1849, leaving no will or inventory. The only record of his ownership is the 1841 tax list, which notes the stone house and log barn, and values the property at \$7,200. Greenwood also had a male slave between the ages of 14 and 45, worth \$100, private securities of \$850, and livestock valued at \$607. This suggests that he was a successful farmer. In 1852, his widow, Mary, was assessed for the farm, which was now only worth \$4,200. She held livestock of only \$50. In 1865, Peter Greenwood (born 25 September 1823) bought the interests of most of Philip's heirs in the farm, but could not acquire two shares, so the estate landed in Chancery Court. Not surprisingly, it was noted there that the farm was ". . . rapidly deteriorating and falling in value," and since the lands could not be divided, Peter Greenwood elected to take the lands at the value set by the commissioners appointed by the court for that purpose. This business was finally concluded in 1866.

In 1876, Peter Greenwood's farm had eight horses, twelve cows, six sheep, and eleven hogs, worth \$640, plus farm implements worth \$225. Whatever decline had occurred before he acquired the farm seems to have been remedied. The land was now worth \$6,400 and the improvements another \$1,000. Peter Greenwood died on 4 October 1887. He had no children, and if he had ever married, his wife did not survive. His will ordered his farm to be sold and the proceeds divided amongst his brothers, nieces, and nephews. Amongst his farm tools were two combined reapers and mowers worth a fairly substantial \$20, plus a spring tooth harrow worth \$18, which was above the average. The horse power and thrashers worth \$26.50 and binder worth \$40.00, plus the fertilizer, which is unusual to find,

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**Significance (continued)**

**Section 8 Page 4**

suggest that Greenwood was a fairly progressive farmer. He had twelve cattle (actually nine milk cows, two heifers, and a bull) worth \$345, six horses worth \$470, a colt worth \$30, thirteen sheep worth \$50, thirteen hogs (one a brood sow with pigs) worth \$87, and poultry worth \$30. He had wheat, corn, oats, hay, and timothy growing, plus two bags of hops. He was presumably growing the latter, since there is no mention of brewing equipment. He must have been growing tobacco at one time, since a tobacco house worth \$25 is listed. This must have been an insubstantial, movable structure since it was listed in the inventory and not treated as part of the farm. It was advertised for sale as being ". . . the tobacco house at Jesse Wilson's Mill." The dwelling house had three stoves and two fire boards, suggesting that the fireplaces were no longer being used. Typically a buffalo robe could be found in one room. Chairs are always numerous, and Greenwood had a remarkable twenty-four of them. Bedsteads were also numerous; here there were six, despite Greenwood being a bachelor. The ubiquitous corner cupboard could also be found in his house.

When the farm was advertised for sale in late 1887, it was described as having ". . . a large and substantial 2-story Stone Dwelling, with back building and basement; Bank Barn, wagon shed, corn crib and all necessary outbuildings . . . and dairy, with spring of excellent water near the house." The farm was purchased by Dennis Maynard and Samuel M. Hoff for \$6,740.25. In 1889, Hoff sold his share of 28 acres to Maynard and Maynard sold his share of 128 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres to Hoff. According to Edwin Hoff's history, Samuel Hoff bought this farm in 1869, but according to the deeds it was an adjacent farm that he purchased at that time. He may have bought the Greenwood farm for his son, John H. Hoff, to cultivate. It was sold to John in 1910 for \$4,000, at which time it had shrunk to 111 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres. It remains in the Hoff family today and continues to be farmed. The house apparently originally had ovolo trim, and the south room was the most formal, with the crossetted mantel and cupboard with drawers. Some of the trim was updated with the quirked ogee and bead, probably by Philip Greenwood. Some other changes have been made, especially recently to modernize the kitchen and enlarge the house, but it still retains a great deal of historic integrity. Perhaps even more important is the log barn, one of less than ten that survive in Carroll County. Judging from the 1798 tax list, log barns were ubiquitous in Carroll County at that time, but many were burned or dismantled to build more modern and efficient barns. The structure of this barn, which survives in very good condition, appears to be earlier than other log barns, and it could easily date from c. 1785-1795. Its integrity, age and rarity make it one of the most significant farm buildings in Carroll County.

Survey No. CARR-1390

"Field Stone House" typescript, Edwin Hoff

[illegible]

PS-2746

CARR-1390  
Yoste Greenwood Farm  
1301 Hoke Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
S. David Hoff & Miriam M. (wife)	Carroll	Marlin K. Hoff & Kathleen R. (wife)	Carroll	3-24-1964	371	156	Deed fee simple	4 parcels - 265+ acres (1) 116¾ (2) 23 acres (3) 111¼ acres (4) 13½ acres
Ralph W. Thompson & Emma Jane (wife)	Montgomery	S. David Hoff & Miriam M. (wife)	Carroll	3-17-1953	EAS 218	64	Deed fee simple	\$10.00 111¼ acres (3)
John H. Hoff, widower	Frederick County	Ralph W. Thompson & Emma Jane (wife)	Carroll	4-2-1951	EAS 208	257	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 111¼ acres (3)
Samuel M. Hoff & Maria L. (wife)	Carroll	John H. Hoff	?	4-6-1910	ODG 114	351	Deed fee simple	111¼ acres, \$4,000 (3)
Dennis H. Maynard & Sarah S. (wife)	Carroll	Samuel M. Hoff	Carroll	5-22-1889	WNM 69	542	Deed	\$2,206.16, 128¾ acres, Resurvey on the Deeps, Poplar Spring, Resurvey on Walnut Bottom, Hull's Neglect, Mt. Pleasant, part of 156¾ acres [no previous reference] (3) & (1a)

CARR-1390  
Yoste Greenwood Farm  
1301 Hoke Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Samuel M. Hoff & Maria L. (wife)	Carroll	Dennis H. Maynard	Carroll	5-23-1889	WNM 69	541	Deed fee simple	\$1,226, 28 acres, part of 156 1/4 acres (3)
J. William Snader, exec. of Peter Greenwood	Carroll	Dennis H. Maynard Samuel M. Hoff	Carroll	4-3-1888	WNM 67	411	Deed	Peter Greenwood will - 10-11- 1887, sale 11-22- 1887, bid too low, private sale 12-9-1887, \$6,740.25, road from New Windsor to McKinstry's Mill, 156 1/4 acres (3)
Solomon Ecker, et al, commissioners	?	Peter Greenwood	Carroll	4-2-1866	WAMcK 33	100	Deed	Equity #828, 11- 28-1865, Peter Greenwood v. George & Henry Hoffman, \$7,823.53, 156 1/4 acres & 8 1/2 acres [no previous reference] (3)

CARR-1390  
Yoste Greenwood Farm  
1301 Hoke Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Mary Greenwood, et al heirs of Philip Greenwood	?	Peter Greenwood	?	4-18-1865	WAMcK 32	72	Deed	\$8,000, 156¼ acres & 8½ acres [no previous reference][not sold to Philip in Carroll] (3)  [not in indexes back to 1778 probably inherited land, may be from Joseph Greenwood]
Joseph Greenwood	Frederick	Philip Greenwood	Frederick	4-15-1828	<u>Frederick</u> <u>wills</u> HS 3	597	Bequest	leaves him half of Joseph's farm & house where Joseph lives (3)

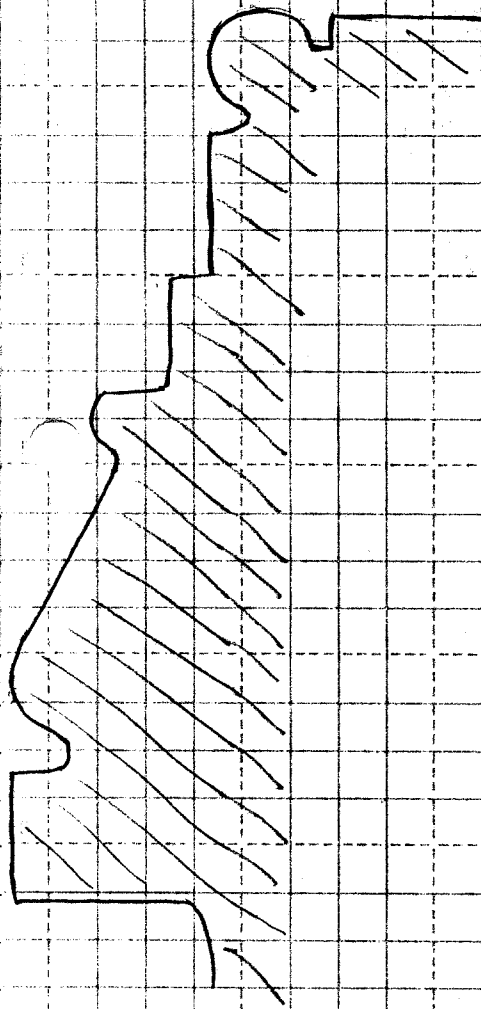
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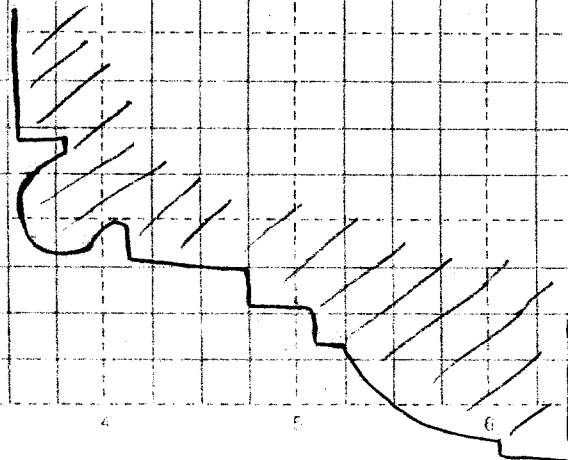
1/2

1301 Hoke Rd.  
Moulding Profiles

FILED	KMS
	30 Mar '94



First Story  
Passage  
Door Surrounds



First Story  
South Rm  
Door Surround

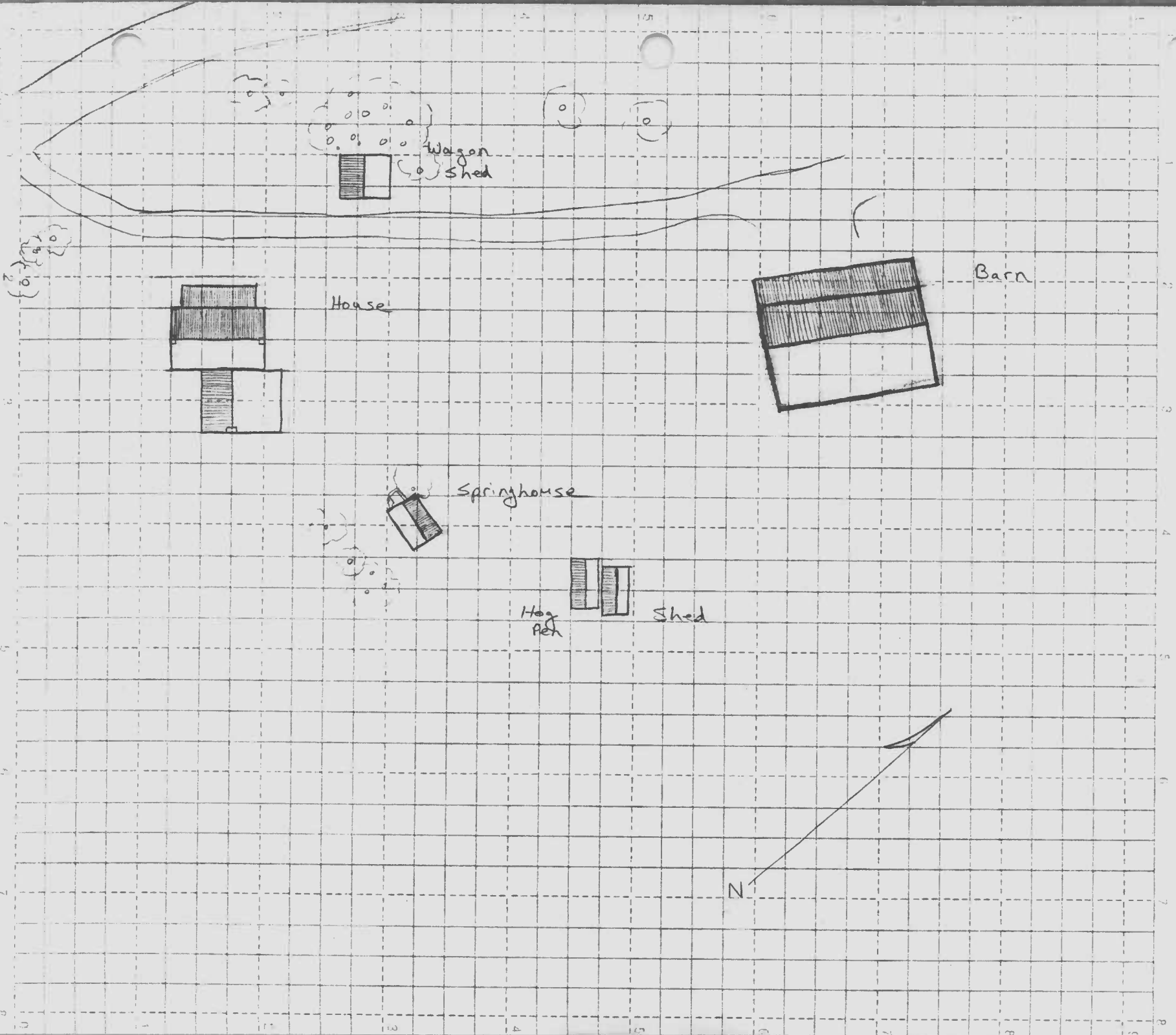
2/2

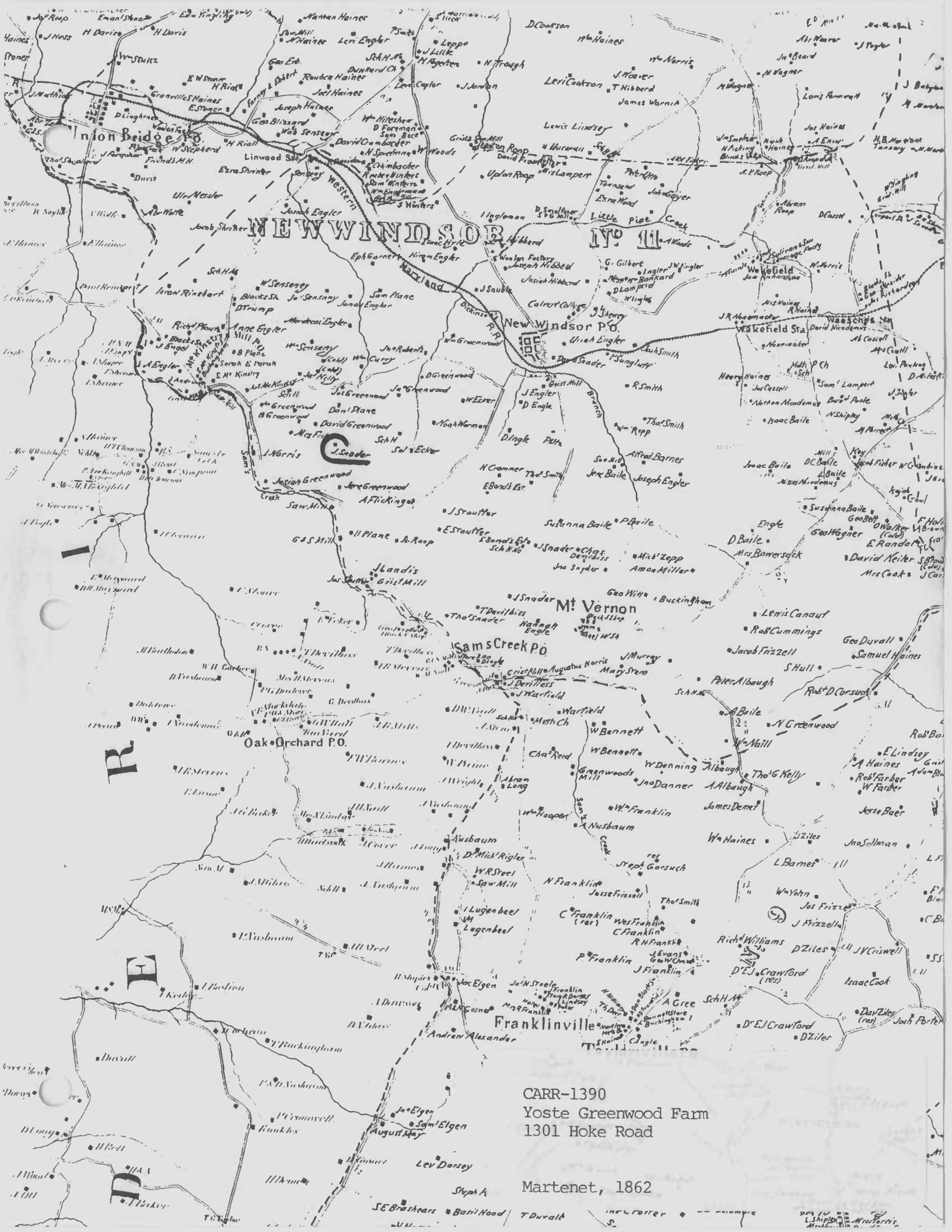
1301 Hoke Rd  
Site Plan

CARR-1390

KMS

30 Mar 1994





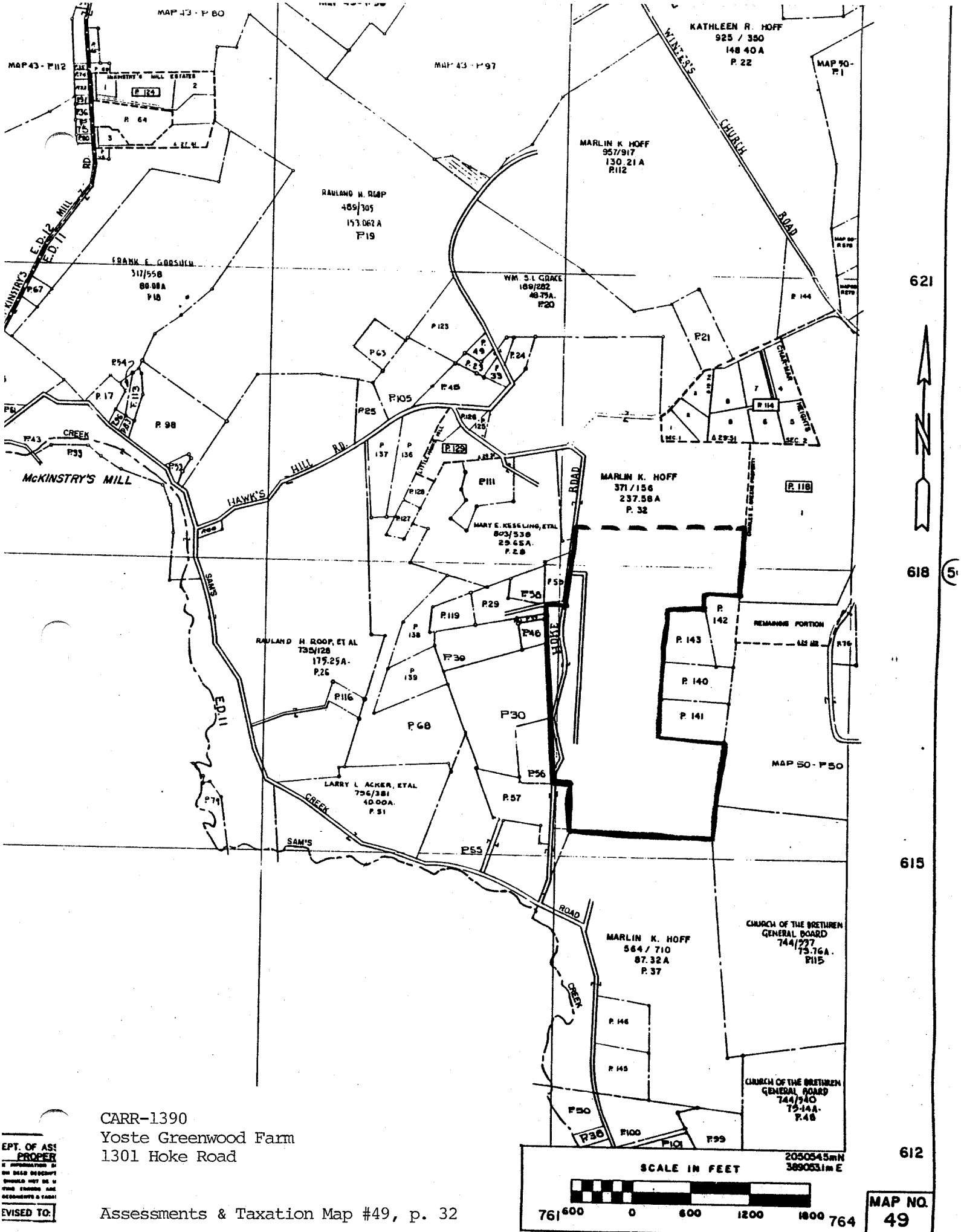
CARR-1390  
Yoste Greenwood Farm  
1301 Hoke Road

Martenet, 1862



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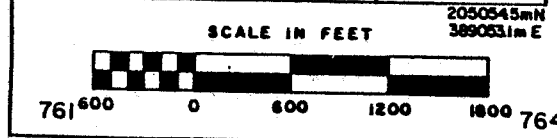
SCALE



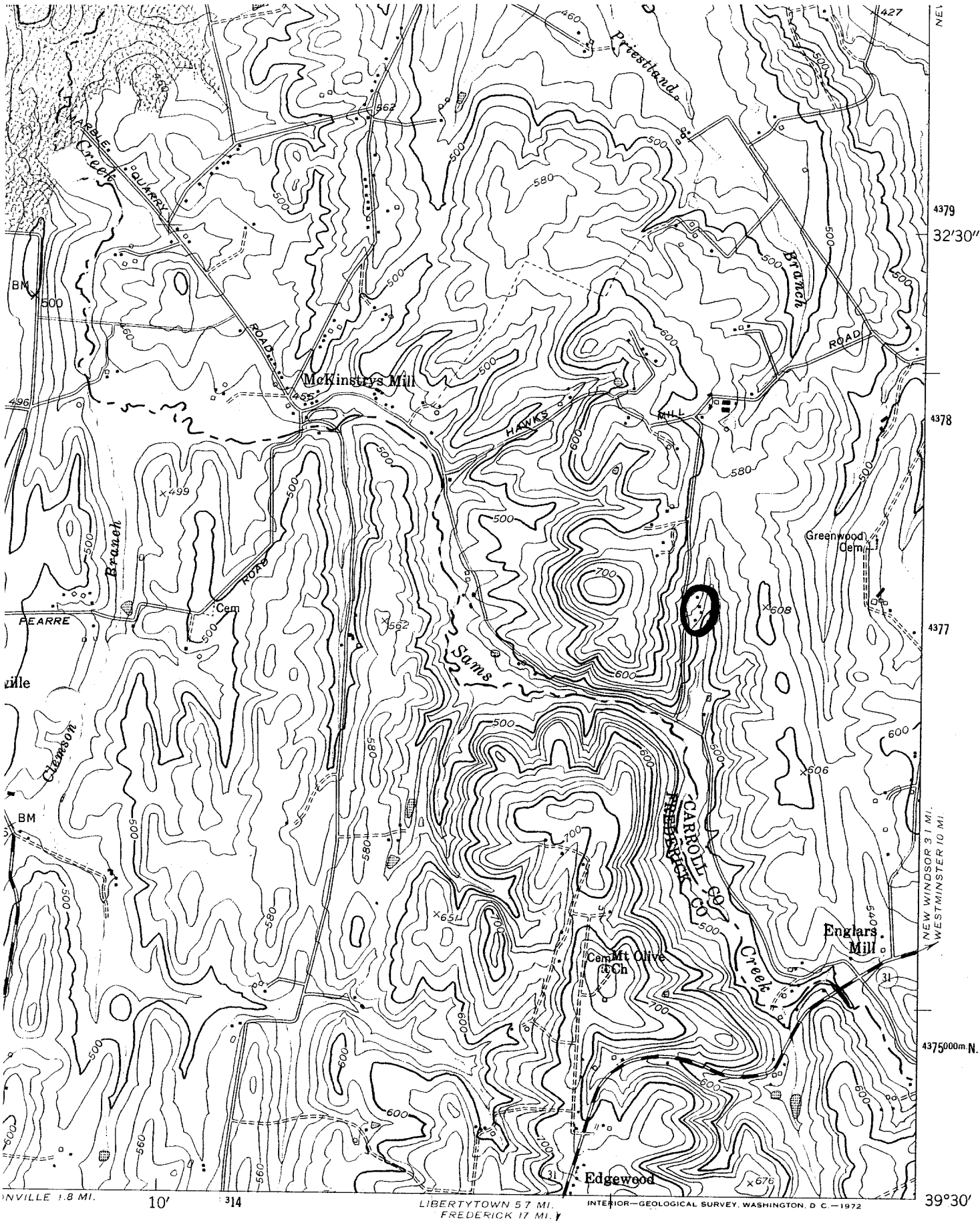
CARR-1390  
Yoste Greenwood Farm  
1301 Hoke Road

Assessments & Taxation Map #49, p. 32

EPT. OF ASSESSMENT  
PROPER  
INFORMATION  
ON THIS MAP  
SHOULD NOT BE  
USED FOR  
ASSESSMENT  
OR TAXATION  
PURPOSES  
UNLESS  
SPECIFICALLY  
NOTED  
OTHERWISE







CARR-1390  
Yoste Greenwood Farm  
1301 Hoke Road

Heavy-duty  
Medium-duty

Union Bridge quad





Yoste Greenwood Farm

1301 Hoke Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - northwest & southwest elevations

1/5



Yoste Greenwood Farm

1301 Hoke Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - southeast & northeast elevations

2/5



Car-1390

Koste Greenwood Farm

1301 Hoke Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Springhouse - west & south elevations

3/5



Carr-1390

Yoste Greenwood Farm

1301 Hoke Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
barn- NE & NW elevations

4/5





Yoste Greenwood Farm

1301 Hoke Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: March, 1994

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - interior

5/5